JUNE 1991 Vol. 10, No. 6

THE TOKEN HUNTER

A publication of the National Utah Token Society

Dedicated to Collecting, Recording, and Preserving Medals and Tokens

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Next Meeting

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	(27)	28	29
30						

Jun 22-23 Spring Canyon

Jun 27 Chuck Morris

Jul 6-7 Winter Quarters-Scofield

The National Utah Token Society (NUTS) meets at the Redwood Multipurpose Center, 3100 South Redwood Road, SLC, UT, on the 4th Thursday at 7:15p.m.

★ PRIZES ★

Door prize: 1849 $20.00 Mormon Gold (Replica)

Drawing prizes: 1/20 oz. South Dakota Buffalo Gold

LDS church welfare Plan GF $1.00 I commodities

W.S. Co, Castle Gate GF one Exploder

Eats Eureka 10

Live Oak Cash Store Hinckley GF 25¢ IT

A B Park City GF 5 IT

1921 silver Dollar

1923 silver Dollar

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear NUTS members,

The coin and token show is just around the corner. We would appreciate any help that people can offer. If you haven't signed up for a specific task please do. The show should be a big success and lots of fun. Dealers from th entire intermountain area come to this show. Please come and see all the merchandise. There will be lots of interesting things to see.

Chuck Morris has been rescheduled for this month. He will briefly speak on metal detectors with emphasis on machines capable of nugget shooting, and methods for recovering nuggets. Chuck has some fine specimens that he should bring along. Hopefully he can enlighten us and give us some new ideas, the where and how to hunt for gold nuggets.

Several people went down to Frisco over the Memorial Day weekend. From what have heard it was a worhtwhile endeavor for some of the lucky ones. A ten dollar gold piece and a Brick Saloon token were some of the better finds. For a place that has supposedly been hunted out, there are still some nice items being recovered. In Frisco's past there have been a couple of flash floods that apparently have covered the town site with considerable debris. This tells me that some potential finds are still there, but maybe to deep to reach with a metal detector.

The Spring Canyon dig is coming up. Make an effort to attend. This amazing canyon has six or more ghost towns, many structures are still standing. The colorful canyon is a worhtwhile experience.

Thank you Geneal Close for your article on Provo scrip money. I encourage everyone to write about something that interests you. See you at the next meeting.

Sincerely, Eric J. Bernkopf

Eric J Bernkopf

SALT LAKE COIN and TOKEN SHOW

JUNE 29th & 30th

HOWARD JOHNSON'S
122 West South Temple

Sponsered by the
NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY

FREE ADMISSION PUBLIC WELCOME

Hours:

SATURDAY 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.
SUNDAY 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Final "Camera Ready" medal design.

Medal prices: Silver $12.00 Bronze $3.00

NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY

SALT LAKE CITY COIN & TOKEN SHOW

EXHIBIT RULES & REGULATIONS

1. **Exhibits must be entered in one of the following catagories:**

   1. TOKENS
   2. MEDALS
   3. U. S. and/or FOREIGN COINS
   4. CURRENCY & SCRIPTOPHILY
   5. JUNIOR
   6. HAND-HELD COLLECTABLES (OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED)

2. **The points system to be used in judging is, as follows:**

   A. Information measured in terms of educational value to the viewer.....35
   B. Arrangement and originality, manner of presentation.....30
   C. Completeness, range, scope and variety of coverage shown by the exhibit as it relates to the exhibit title or theme.....15
   D. Condition quality of exhibited material compared to the highest known quality of like material.....10
   E. Rarity, considering condition of exhibited material.....10

3. **Awards will be given by the Exhibit Chairman to 1st and 2nd place in each catagory and for Peoples' Choice and Best of Show. All other exhibitors will receive a participation award.**

4. **Exhibitors are limited to members of a Utah State coin club and only <u>one</u> exhibit. Entries will be accepted on a first come, first reserved basis according to these rules until all available space is allocated. Applications will be accepted until ten (10) days prior to show date.**

5. **Exhibits must be set up by 10:00 A.M. on the first day of the show and removed at any time after 2:00 P.M., but not later than two (2) hours before closing the last day of the show.**

APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT

I, _____, a member of _____ coin club, desire to exhibit in the NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY COIN & TOKEN SHOW and agree to the rules and regulations of exhibits. I understand that neither the NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY, its members, nor its officers are liable for any loss or damage to my exhibit.

Catagory:(check one) 1___ 2___ 3___ 4___ 5___ 6___
Size of exhibit or other special requirements: _____

I will, will not (cross out one) **need a case for my exhibit.**
CASE SIZE WILL BE 22" X 34" X 3"

Mail to:

EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY
1123 East 2100 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84106

_____
(signature)

_____
(address)

_____
(date)

WINTER QUARTERS

Fate has dealt unkindly with the little town and has left us only a memory of friendly neighbors, pleasant social gatherings, and the horror of the dreadful mine disaster, as well as the struggle of women and children who were left to carry on.

Winter Quarters was one of the first coal mines to be opened in Utah. The story has it, in June, 1877, Peter Moran and fourteen other men of Scotch and Welsh nationality came over the hills on foot from Huntington Canyon Mine, later known as the Deseret Mine and later as the New York Mine (Property of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company), and settled in Pleasant Valley. They built a road, opened a small mine (known as Winter Quarters Number 1 mine). So named from the fact that the miners had intended to leave before winter, but a joke of the weather man compelled them to remain until February, 1878. Their camp was pitched in Little Gulch. When their provisions became exhausted, they left on foot, walking to Tucker. Phil Beard, John Nelson and George Matson began hauling coal to the settlements in Sanpete Co. There is two defferent story, but basically the same.

About 1879 the lease of the mines at Winter Quarters passed from Peter Moran to Jim Bagely and then in 1880 the lease was taken by Bishop David Williams for about eight years. Williams started a commissary inside the mine, but due to pilfering on the part of his workers he soon abandoned the idea.

In 1882 the then Utah Central opened up what was known as the U.P. Mine and in 1884 the railroad track up through Fish Creek Canyon was standard gauged by the Rio Grande.

It was in the Scofield Mine, on the morning of Jan. 1 1884 that McLean and his son were suffocated by smoke from a fire at the mine portal.

In order that it might be definitely known when all men were out of the mine, some method of checking had to be devised. In olden days men went in and out at any hour and the only ones who knew whether a miner was in the mine or not were his family or someone who accidentally saw him enter.

A newer system makes it compulsory for all inside employees to leave a check with his number on it before entering and take it off the board when coming out. The checkman enters each number in a book opposite the name, nationality, and working place. In this way a complete record is kept of each man in the mine. (I wondered what all those brass tags with numbers on them were for ! I've found my share of them.)

Modern methods of mining were not employed until the last few years previous to its abandonment. At the turn of the century coal production had reached a high peak, when one of the most disastrous explosions of all mining history took place at the Winter Quarters Mine No.# 4 on May 1, 1900, at which time 199 men were killed and seven others seriously injured. The mine was considered safe until this explosion. The coal mined was considered inferior in quality to that produced at Castle Gate and was not used except by the railroad company for its locomotives. Then, because of the long haulage underground and the quality of the coal, the tonnage of production decreased after 1920 until the mines were closed in 1928.

In 1930 there was scarcely a vestige left of the once flourishing mining town of Winter Quarters.

CLEAR CREEK

In the autumn of 1898 C.K. Jensen and Nils Sandburg, came to Clear Creek, which was then known as Mud Creek, for the purpose of getting timber for Mr. O.G. Kimball of Scofield, and also for the Pleasant Valley Coal Company which was later known, as the Utah Fuel Company.

Timber for mine props was abundant on the mountain side near the camp. For several years Clear Creek was a logging camp, until the hill sides were denuded to expose some choice veins of coal that were easily accessible, being near the surface.

After considerable prospecting in 1899, the Utah Fuel Company opened a mine. The first miners had to use tents to live in, until more substantial shelters could be built. 1883 saw the reopening of the Utah Mine and the company sent in Chinese labor. A short time after the Chinese were imported into Pleasant Valley, white labor started to come in and naturally resented their presence. When white labor was strong enough they brought the situation to a climax and took a vigilante course of action. One day they herded the Chinese into a box car, fastened the doors, and started the car down the grade. Fortunately, the car kept the track until it reached a place near Hales where there is an adverse grade. It stopped there, and evidently the "Chinks" traveled the rest of the way on foot. With that kind of farewell they never returned to Pleasant Valley. They did leave their mark that will live on for at least another 100 years. A portion of the mine entry that was driven by them, and it is as beautiful a piece of work as one could wish to see in a coal mine. Evidently no powder was used for blasting. The entry was driven exclusively with pick work. The sides are perfectly straight to a certain height and the roof is semi-arched. Due to the method of working, this entry will stand indefinitely.

Clear Creek prospered but it never grew as large as her other sisters towns. Trains made two trips daily, at first, and the people were not inconvenienced because of the heavy snowfall. The clear water from which the camp received its name was an asset. One drawback, however, was the water which collected in the mine. This had to be pumped out because it was below creek level.

The social life was made by the community, with the exception of the times that "Uncle" Bert Martin brought his traveling picture show to town. Older residents remember when Walter's Theatrical Troupe made semi-annual visits. Then, again some of the nationalities represented in the varied population as with most mining towns, liked amusements and contributed much to the merriment of the community. The Finns built a public sauna, a hotel and their own amusement hall and entertained extensively. Its sad that these buildings are no longer there.

In 1900 the Utah Fuel Company, a subsidiary of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, built twenty-five homes and duplexes, a hotel for 150 men, a store, hospital, schoolhouse, lodge hall, barns, workshop and water system.

By 1930 the available coal in the vein was so deep that the long underground transportation slowed production and increased costs. As production decreased, miners were forced to leave and town population dropped to 250. by 1950 there were still 150 residents but the need for coal was off and many mines were shutting down completely. At some point Clear Creek built their own ski lift, but it to sits idle and in dire need of repair. Today Clear Creek is a summer retreat, a few people that live here year round commutes to other locations for work.

SCOFIELD

Athough Winter Quarters mine was already producing coal, Scofield began as a mountain valley ranching town just a few years after the early mine had begun production.

People were drawn to Pleasant Valley, not by coal, but by rich wild hay growing there. The valley about six miles long and a mile wide was filled with tall grass and early ranchers brought their cattle to the valley. Most people hereabouts credit the name of Scofield as coming from one "General" Scofield, who was a timber contractor in the early days. (Another sourse states he owned a ranch in the vicinity.)

Some of those first settlers included S.J. Harkness, William Burrows, D.D Green, T.H. Thomas, O.G. Kimball, R. McKecheney, A.H. Earll who were attracted by the immense ranges for their cattle. For many years the cattle men were not molested and their herds grew. Most of these men moved into the valley in 1879 and 80.

Coal was discovered on the east side of the valley, across from the mouth of the canyon in which Winter Quarters was located. This discovery brought more people to the valley.

By 1882, when the railroad finally came to the valley, there were 800 people living there. But before the railroad was completed, winter set in and the last few miles were laid upon the ice and snow as it was impossible to find the ground, so deep were the drifts that filled the canyon. This was all right until the servere weather was succeeded by the warm days of spring when it was impossible to operate the road in that condition, and it was for a long time that trains coming into town could not tell when they would be able to leave, for upon nearly every trip the engine would require a new road-bed.

Mines were producing at three camps and Scofield. A small camp between Scofield and Clear Creek, Mud Creek was the fourth camp in the valley. Scofield was clearly destined to lead the others.

In 1890, 700 residents were counted, the men working for the Kinney, Union Pacific, Blue Seal, Utah, and Winter Quarters mines as well as several small one or two man operations in what has been shown to be one of Utah's richest coalfields.

The miners flocked in from nearly every country on the habited globe, and the quiet of the cattle men was turned into the bustle and activity that attends the opening of every camp of this kind. Many of the miners being married men their wives either accompanied them or were sent for as rapidly as the miner could save sufficient means to bring them here. This brought a class of men that Companies very seldom acquire, as they were thrifty, and homes dotted the hillside on every side. The Coal Company then known as the Union Pacific Coal Company claimed all of the land on the townsite, and each desirous of building was compelled to lease the spot of ground desired from this Company. Not knowing how long they would be permitted to laborers in and about the mines, the men did not build elaborate homes as they knew that should the work cease they would be compelled to leave and look for work elsewhere, and thus would be compelled to sacrifice the little home. Log cabins were the order of the day, as the rigor of the climate called for warm houses, and as lath and plaster was out of reach of the humble builder on account of the high price asked, the log house with its chinking and mud was made to do duty in lieu of a better.

The Union Pacific still continued to collect their ground rents, however small and the knowledge that the miners had of the company that was ruling the camp at that time deterred them from beautifying their homes as they desired. This state of affairs was however not to continue forever, and the rights of the Company to hold the land become to be questioned. Part of their land was jumped and their title

was found to be imperfect, in fact they had no title whatever to the land now embraced in the Townsite. So Scofield did not become another Company town.

Scofield continued to grow with many businesses coming into the valley and locating at the town which was not bound by canyon walls like the other three camps. Scofield had wider streets, blocks clearly laid out and most importantly room to grow. Because of the beauty of this community, most people preferred to locate in this town, even with husbands working in one of the other mines..

On March 15 1893 a petition was sent to the county seat asking for their town government to be estabished. A year later it given the go-head and Scofield elected its first town board.

The first large school was built in 1901. The old two-room school simply was not large enough any longer. It survived until Dec. 18, 1927 when it destoryed by fire. The present school was erected on the foundation of the older building.

Life in Scofield was anything but dull. There were meetings going on by various groups and considerable violence was often reported from the community.

On Sunday night, the first week of Oct. 1902, two men were killed in a brawl and shootout at the home of A. Barnick one of the saloon keepers there. Marshall Hugh Hunter asked the loud partiers to keep down the noise, with no seccess. A attempt to arrest A. Barnick and Antone Genisky, his bartender resulted in the death of Deputy Thomas Nalley, and Barnick himself.

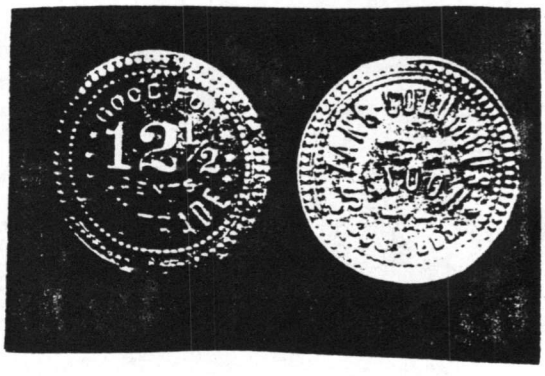
In 1915 the town citizens attempted to have the county seat moved from Price, as Scofield was much larger and more stable. There was never any contest, as Price is astraddle the mainline of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, U.S. highway 6, and is the center of the county while Scofield is literally isolated at one end.

By 1919-20 the city approached 2,000 residents, maintained 12 stores, 13 saloons, 4 large hotels, and severd as the population and business center for the valley of 6 to 7,000 people.

In 1919 a major fire wiped out most of the commercial district, Front Street, in Scofield. The fire broke out before dawn and raged for five hours, destorying six business firms. One month later a second fire broke out and destoryed most of the rest of the businesses in town. Arson was the reported cause of the fire.

So with such a large population that resided there over the years the chances for tokens is unlimited.

by GENEAL CLOSE



N. U. T. S. MEMBERSHIP FORM

Find the benifits of membership

☐ FAMILY MEMBERSHIP $13.00

☐ SINGLE MEMBERSHIP $9.00

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

PHONE: ( ) _____

SPECIAL INTERESTS: _____

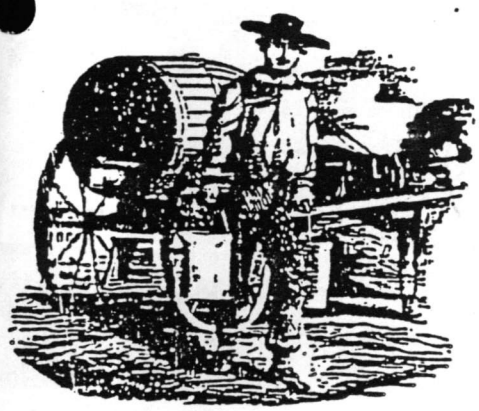
_____

MAKE OUT CHECKS TO N. U. T. S.

SEND TO: 1123 East 2100 So.
Salt Lake City. Ut. 84106

SIGN UP A NEW MEMBER AND RECEIVE A SILVER DIME

CLASSIFIEDS



ALL ABOUT COINS

BUY
SELL
TRADE

Bob & Carol Campbell
1123 East 2100 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106
(801) 467-8636

"WHERE THE COLLECTOR IS KING"

MEMBER LM ANA UNS NUTS OCC ITHA ATCO TAMS SHCC

Buy, Sell, Trade Tokens - No Reasonable Offer Refused

I would like partners to go detecting in the Salt Lake City area any day, afternoon or evening (except thursday). Lots of good locations to share!

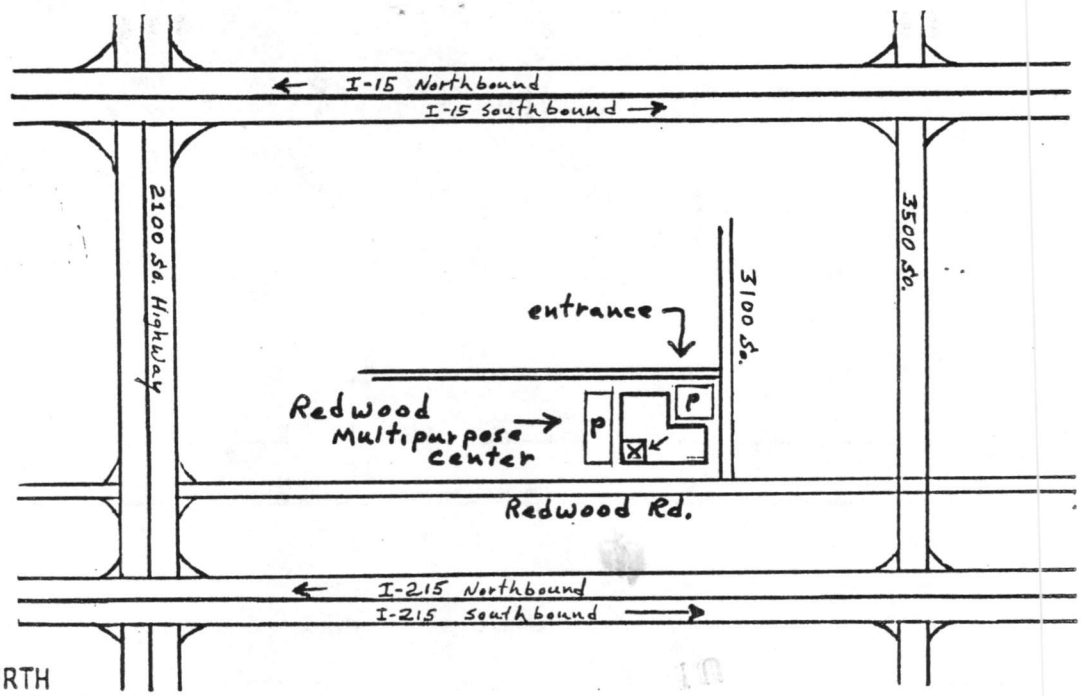
Helen Epstein 581-1375

2X

Looking for Utah license plates older than 1930. I do need a 1943 or 1944 in addition to the older plates.

Kelly McFarland 292-2006/0799

NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY



MEETINGS ARE HELD THE FOURTH THURSDAY OF EVERY MONTH, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED AT;

REDWOOD MULTIPURPOSE CENTER, 3100 SOUTH REDWOOD ROAD S.L.C.

7.15p.m.

National Utah Token Society
1123 E. 2100 S.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

SALT LAKE CITY UT 84
PM
22 JUN
1991

Flower
USA
For U.S. addresses only

Bob Campbell
1123 E. 2100 S.
SLC, Ut 84106